

Obituary

JOHN EVERIDGE, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.

Mr. John Everidge, consulting urological surgeon to King's College Hospital, died at his home in London on June 8. He was 71 years of age.

John Everidge was educated at King's College School and in the medical faculty of King's College, London, where he was junior scholar in 1904, winning the Alfred Hughes prize for anatomy. At King's College Hospital he won the senior scholarship in 1907, and qualified M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in the following year. After holding the appointment of house-surgeon at King's College Hospital, he became Sambrooke surgical registrar and surgical tutor in 1912, the year in which he obtained the F.R.C.S. During the first world war he served with distinction in France as a surgical specialist, with the rank of major, being mentioned in dispatches and, at the end of the war, being appointed O.B.E. for his services. "The Major" was the nickname by which he was known to students for several decades.

Everidge returned to King's in 1919 as junior urological surgeon, becoming the senior surgeon in his department and lecturer on urology when the late Sir John Thomson-Walker retired in 1929. From then on he gave up general surgery, though he never lost his interest in it. His fame as a urological surgeon spread far beyond his own hospital, and he held numerous consultant appointments in and around London, including those of consultant to Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, and to the London County Council. The author of numerous papers on his specialty, he contributed articles to Rose and Carless's *Textbook of Surgery* and to *Modern Operative Surgery*, and for some years he was chairman of the editorial committee of the *British Journal of Urology*. He was also a member of the council of the British Association of Urological Surgeons, and for some years the treasurer of that body. His slight deafness made him refuse the presidency, but he worked hard for urological interests throughout his career. At the Royal Society of Medicine he was president of the Section of Urology in 1939-40. During the second world war he was one of the senior staff at Horton Emergency Hospital, and at the end of the war, when he was due to retire from the staff of King's, he was appointed active consulting urological surgeon, and in 1953 the title of emeritus lecturer was conferred on him by the council of King's College Hospital Medical School in recognition of his long and valuable services to the school. Three years before this he had been made a Fellow of King's College.

In his younger days Everidge was an accomplished tennis player, being a member of King's "six" in 1906, and in later life he showed a similar aptitude for golf, which, with fishing, became his favourite recreations. He married Miss Kathleen I. Robertson and had one son and one daughter.

We are indebted to Mr. J. G. YATES-BELL for the following appreciation: John Everidge was one of England's leading urological surgeons. At King's his splendid teaching, imparted with wit without crudity, attracted large throngs to his clinics. In surgery he was a pioneer in trans-urethral prostatic surgery as long ago as 1927, and played a part in the development of the modern resectoscope. He was always helpful to his juniors, and it was a matter of pride that so many of his old house-surgeons held consultant

posts. His personal charm was outstanding, and he was held in the highest esteem by his colleagues and friends; patients were devoted to him by virtue of his sympathy.

He had many interests outside his work, lawn tennis in his early days, and in more recent years golf at Epsom and Deal, while many week-ends were spent fishing with urologist friends. He was a member of the Flyfishers' Club.

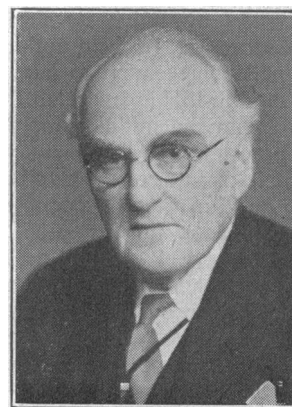
He always remained young—in surgery by keeping up to date with new procedures, and in private life by his enjoyment of all student activities, dances, and fast cars. His after-dinner speeches were always polished and entertaining. He will be greatly missed as a surgeon and as a friend.

R. N. SALAMAN, M.D., F.R.S.

We record with regret the death on June 12 at his home at Barley, Hertfordshire, of Dr. Redcliffe Salaman at the age of 80. A scholar and research worker of great distinction, Redcliffe Nathan Salaman was for a short time director of the pathological institute at the London Hospital, but he soon turned towards genetic and agricultural research, and for the whole of his life had a host of other interests which brought him renown in many countries of the world.

We are indebted to Professor CHARLES SINGER for the following tribute: As I have known Redcliffe Salaman since childhood I venture to send you some account of this most remarkable man. His accomplishments are too varied for detailing here, but his distinguished career has points of medical interest, not least of which was his extraordinary success in combating his early disability. He was an unusually handsome man who, till a very few weeks ago, gave the impression of an alert, genial country gentleman, a lover of the open air, but also one with a wide knowledge and kindly estimate of men and of affairs. All these things he was, but he was much more. I wish that I could convey in words the impression of cheerful, breezy, combative, intelligent optimism that his presence exhaled.

He was a member of a Jewish family, the progenitors of which came to England from Holland in the mid-eighteenth century. Born in London in 1874, he was educated at St. Paul's School and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar and later an Honorary Fellow. He took a first in the tripos and was much influenced by the physiologists Michael Foster and Gaskell, the anatomist Macalister, and the anthropologist Haddon, all of whom remained his friends throughout their lives. He entered the London Hospital as a student and found time for research even before becoming qualified in 1900. As house-physician to Henry Head, F.R.S., he was naturally drawn to experimental pathology, and spent the years 1901-2 in research on those lines at Würzburg and Berlin. On his return he became director of the pathological institute of the London Hospital and a little later pathologist to the Zoological Gardens. In these capacities he did much important work which he was actively publishing when,



[Walter Stoneman]

in 1904, he developed pulmonary tuberculosis. He immediately entered a sanatorium in Switzerland, where he remained for eighteen months. On his return to England he decided to live in the rural surroundings of Barley, in Hertfordshire. He took there a house which remained his dwelling for the rest of his life. With due care his health steadily improved and he began the series of activities which, by their variety and the vigour with which they were prosecuted, made him a well-known and much-liked, if sometimes controversial, figure in widely different circles.

Undoubtedly his most important scientific work was on the genetics of the potato, on which he became the leading authority. He began his researches on this line in 1906 and continued them to the end of his life; his last paper on it appeared in the present year. It is characteristic of the man that he treated the subject on the very broadest lines, at once theoretical and practical, economic and physiological, literary and historical. His largest single contribution was the fascinating volume of 1949, *The History and Social Influence of the Potato*. Recognized as a classic from the day of publication, it is a most attractive storehouse of original research and observation, fresh in outlook and presentation. It is no small achievement to have made a moving romance of this dull-looking vegetable.

From the middle nineteen-twenties Salaman took an interest in the rising study of viruses. In 1926 he became director of the Cambridge Potato Research Station, a position that he occupied until 1939. The scientific work done in this and kindred capacities led to his well-deserved election as Fellow of the Royal Society in 1935, and to his chairmanship of the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in 1928 and later years. His greatest positive agricultural achievement was the introduction of potato strains with relative immunity to certain viruses and a high yield. Altogether he was the author of over fifty scientific papers on various aspects of the biology of the potato. This by no means exhausted his contributions to agricultural science. Thus he wrote on the inheritance of fur-types in rabbits (1922), and contributed to a Royal Society discussion on ultra-microscopic viruses in animals and plants (1929) and on the state of the "Theory of Natural Selection" (1936). Elsewhere he developed the themes of virus diseases in plants in general (1936) and on economic application of Mendelian methods (1936). He had also an intense interest in anthropological problems, and was the author of a whole series of works dealing largely with the physical anthropology of the Jewish people. Of special medical bearing were his views on the relation of the virus diseases of man and animals to those affecting plants in a communication to the *Lancet* (1937), and on deformities and mutilations of the face in ancient Peruvian pottery in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* (1939).

Salaman always devoted a large portion of his activity to public service. He became a J.P. for Hertfordshire in 1907 and was on the bench for 43 years, during 23 of which he was chairman of one of the divisions, member of the quarter sessions appeal court, and member of the county agricultural committee. He was also a Commissioner of Taxes. He combined all this with innumerable other public enterprises. He was almost from the beginning in 1933 a very efficient and attentive member and for long the treasurer of the council of the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning. This body seeks to maintain in active work scholars and

scientists who are refugees from oppression of any sort, regardless of their race, religion, colour, or politics. Salaman's widely generous sympathies here found a very natural and useful outlet.

Something must be said on Salaman's special activities on behalf of the Jewish people, since his interest there, too, was specially in the encouragement of science and learning, and, not least, of higher health standards. He was president of the Jewish Historical Society (1920), and for the last forty years of his life was on the council of the Jews' College, a theological foundation. He was a founder of the Jewish Health Organization (1923), was largely responsible for the founding of a chair of Rabbinic studies at Cambridge (1925), and was a member of the board of governors of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, which he visited many times and served in many capacities.

Salaman had a singularly happy domestic life. His first wife, Nina Davies, the daughter of a distinguished scholar, was a scholar and poetess in her own right. She was particularly successful in her translations of mediaeval Hebrew poetry and devotional literature, and many of her efforts have become standard. She was a lady of quite exceptional beauty, charm, and wisdom. She bore her husband five children, two of whom are medical men, and died in 1925. He was no less fortunate in his second union with Gertrude Lowy, who survives him.

JAMES HUDSON, M.D.

We record with regret the death on May 17 of Dr. James Hudson at his home at Watermillock, Penrith, Cumberland, at the age of 90. Dr. Hudson, who was in general practice at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for over fifty years until he retired in 1948, was a member of the Council of the British Medical Association for fourteen years and a past president of the North of England Branch.

James Hudson was born at Dumbarton on December 27, 1864, and studied medicine at Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1889, proceeding to the M.D. five years later. He first entered general practice as an assistant in a mining district in Lanarkshire, and for a time acted also as senior assistant medical officer to the Coltness Iron Company. In 1893 he settled at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and remained in practice there until 1948, when he retired to Watermillock.

Hudson, a man of boundless energy, always took an active interest in professional affairs, and by regularly attending medical meetings and lectures he kept himself well informed about current medical thought. He was honorary secretary of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Division of the B.M.A. from 1915 to 1921 and chairman from 1915 to 1918, and president of the North of England Branch in 1925-6. From 1925 to 1938 he represented the Branch on the Council of the Association, and from 1928 to 1940 he was a member of the Central Ethical Committee. He also represented his constituency at eleven Annual Representative Meetings from 1921 to 1939. When the B.M.A. held its Annual Meeting at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1921 he acted as one of the honorary secretaries of the Section of Venereal Diseases, and in the following year at Glasgow he served as a vice-president of the Section of Medical Sociology. He was chairman of the local medical war committee throughout both the first and second world wars. He was also a life member and a past president of the Newcastle Medical Society and a past president and

treasurer of the North of England Glasgow University Club. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Hudson having died last year.

Dr. GEO. P. HARLAN writes: Much regret will be felt by very many people, both medical and lay, at the death of Dr. James Hudson. He retired to Watermillock after a long, useful, and active life spent in practice at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He often told me of his experiences as an assistant in Lanarkshire, where, before the days of cars, he made his calls on horseback, then a previously untried form of transport for him. While he was in this assistantship he had to help to deal with a severe epidemic of typhoid fever. On another occasion a mother told him that all her children died in the first few weeks of life. He felt very sceptical of the mother's statement, having just delivered her of a fine healthy child, but after a time the apparently healthy infant developed spasms and died. The condition was diagnosed as tetanus, and infection had arisen from infected water drawn from a barrel which stood outside the door, the water having been used to bath the child and infection having occurred through the umbilicus. James Hudson did not agree with the panel system introduced under the National Insurance Act of 1911 and so remained in private practice, and he adopted the same attitude when the National Health Service came into operation in 1948. I appreciated very much his friendship, as he was an excellent example for a young man. He was of the finest type of general practitioner, for he was not only the doctor but also the friend of the family, and he has left behind him a reputation of which anyone might be proud. Many of his old patients still remember him and all he meant to them. In 1948 he retired to Watermillock to enjoy a well-earned rest. With his inherent enthusiasm and energy, however, he could not be idle, and so he identified himself with the affairs of the village, becoming one of its leaders. Certainly he will be very much missed by all the inhabitants. It is good to think that after his long and busy life at Newcastle-upon-Tyne he was able to exercise his many gifts for the welfare of others at Watermillock.

R. A. LYSTER, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Dr. R. A. Lyster, formerly county medical officer for Hampshire, died at his home at Bournemouth on June 3 aged 82.

Robert Arthur Lyster was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Queen's College and Mason University College in the same city. He took the B.Sc. of London in 1893, and with the help of scholarships and exhibitions he went on to study medicine at Birmingham University, qualifying in 1900. Having determined on a career in public health, he continued to study bacteriology, chemistry, and hygiene as a post-graduate, taking the D.P.H. in 1901, the degrees of M.B., B.Ch. in 1902, and the B.Sc. (public health) in 1905, and proceeding M.D. in 1908. One of his first public appointments was as bacteriologist to the West Riding County Council, but in 1906 he returned to Birmingham as medical officer of health for the Handsworth Urban District. During these years he was lecturer in public health and forensic medicine to the University of Birmingham, but he had to give up this teaching work shortly after his appointment in 1908 as county medical officer, chief school medical officer, and chief tuberculosis officer for Hampshire. He retained this post until his retirement in 1929. During his years in Winchester he saw great changes in the public health service, and in particular he will be remembered for his efforts to extend the facilities available for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Lyster's enthusiasm for preventive medicine won him renown all over Britain. He was editor of the journal *Public Health* from 1918 to 1925, and president of the

Society of Medical Officers of Health during 1925-6 and of the Association of County Medical Officers of Health during 1926-7. An examiner in public health to several universities, he taught the subject himself at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and was a member of the faculty of medicine and board of studies in hygiene in the University of London. He also served on numerous advisory committees to Government departments, was a member of the Central Midwives Board from 1921 to 1930, and was sent as a delegate from this country to several international conferences. During the first world war he served in the R.A.M.C. as a specialist sanitary officer in the Winchester area.

Before he resigned from the public health service Lyster served on several B.M.A. committees, including the Public Health Committee, and was a member of Council from 1925 to 1927. In the years before the first world war he had attended several Annual Meetings as a Representative of his Division. In 1928 he was adopted as Parliamentary Labour candidate for Winchester, but he was unsuccessful in the elections of 1929 and 1931. He was also unsuccessful as the Labour candidate for Preston in 1935. After his retirement from the post of county medical officer of Hampshire in 1929 he went to live in Bournemouth, where he was a very active member of the town council for many years, serving as chairman of the general purposes committee.

E. C. CLEMENTS, C.B.E., M.R.C.S.

Group Captain E. C. Clements, formerly consultant in ophthalmology to the Royal Air Force, died at Horsmonden, Kent, on May 19, at the age of 81.

Edward Cecil Clements, who was born on April 20, 1874, received his medical education at the Middlesex Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1901. He then studied ophthalmology at Moorfields, and later was engaged in ophthalmic practice at Lincoln. Appointed to a commission in the R.A.M.C. (T.A.) in 1908, he was mobilized on August 5, 1914, for service in the first world war, during which he served with the Royal Flying Corps. Later he was seconded to the Royal Air Force as an eye specialist.

He soon found in pilots the same tendency to lose the power to maintain binocular single vision as he had observed in civilian practice in bank clerks and technicians using precision instruments. Recognizing the importance of such a defect on the judgment of distance when landing aircraft, he set up in July, 1918, at the Hampstead Aviation Candidates Medical Board what is believed to have been the first school for the treatment of heterophoria in London, making use of the then recently invented Maddox rods for diagnosis and Black's amblyoscope for treatment.

In 1919 Clements was appointed to a permanent commission in the Medical Branch of the Royal Air Force in the rank of squadron leader. He was promoted wing commander a year later and group captain in 1928. Employed in his specialty throughout his service, he became consultant in ophthalmology in 1931. He was appointed O.B.E. in 1919 and promoted to C.B.E. in 1934, the year in which he retired.

Although his standards for acceptance for aircrew have been criticized as being too rigid, there can be no doubt that the orthoptic training instituted by Clements increased the confidence and reduced the wastage of pilots undergoing training. His pioneer work holds an honoured place in the records of aviation ophthalmology.

D. Y. SOLANDT, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.

Dr. Donald Young Solandt, who died in Toronto on March 30 at the age of 48, was professor and head of the department of physiological hygiene and professor of physiology, University of Toronto. An outstanding authority on the biophysical aspects of physiology, he made a special study of muscles, of the special senses, and of environmental conditions. His publications appeared in many medical and biophysical journals, and he was author of a textbook entitled *Highways to Health*.

Donald Solandt was born in Ottawa, Ontario, and entered the University of Toronto in 1925, remaining closely associated with the university until his death. He was a brilliant undergraduate, and his work gave promise of future achievements. He graduated in medicine in 1933, and his interests then led him to post-graduate research in the University of Pennsylvania and later in Britain. In 1936 he obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of London and returned to Toronto to assume his duties in the department of physiology, where he was in charge of biophysical research. He retained his professorship in this department when, in 1941, he was appointed professor and head of the department of physiological hygiene. During 1941-5 he was on active duty with the Royal Canadian Navy as surgeon commander in the Medical Research Division. In recognition of his contribution to the protection of night vision he was awarded, in 1947, the Medal of Freedom with Bronze Palm by the U.S. Government.

Many committees of the National Research Council of Canada benefited from Dr. Solandt's active interest. He also served on the Advisory Committee of the Department of National Health (Canada) and on committees of the American Public Health Association. He was a member of several scientific societies in Britain, Canada, and the United States and was an honorary fellow of the American Medical Association.

A loyal friend, Solandt was held in high esteem by all who knew him. His great store of knowledge in many fields made him a stimulating companion. He will be remembered for his keenness and adaptability of mind and his never-failing courage in the ill-health which sapped his energy in his early undergraduate days and throughout the rest of his life. He is survived by his widow, formerly Barbara Garrard, of London, and three daughters.

Professor RONAN O'RAHILLY writes from Wayne University, Detroit: As a former student, demonstrator, and friend of the late Professor D. T. BARRY (whose obituary was published on May 7, p. 1161), I would like to contribute my personal appreciation. In his long research career he was probably best known in the field of cardiac perfusion, and it was my good fortune to assist him in many experiments. He possessed an indefatigable enthusiasm for physiology and contributed numerous publications to a wide variety of scientific journals. In London, more than a dozen years after his retirement, he was still interested in receiving reprints. In his younger years he was a skilful exponent of chess, bridge, squash, and golf. He had a keen sense of humour, and to a student who informed him during an oral examination that she passed 1,500 litres of urine daily he merely remarked, "How very awkward!" Although students were sometimes awestruck in his presence, he was a very stimulating confrère to those who were fortunate enough to know him outside of the classroom. To these his friends, as to the long line of students who learned in his laboratory, his passing will be a sincerely felt loss.

Dr. B. HIRSH writes: I was deeply moved to read in the *Journal* of June 4 (p. 1393) that Dr. W. J. GRANT, of Shrewsbury, had passed away. I referred to his inspiring leadership in a speech at the recent Annual Representative Meeting. It is tragic for me to think that while I was referring to him he was already dead. Allow me to pay tribute to a great fighter—in the face of tremendous odds—against what we considered to be injustice.

Medical Notes in Parliament

Safety and Welfare Legislation

The Queen's Speech, with which the new Parliament was opened on June 9, promised active promotion of the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and legislation to safeguard the health and provide for the safety and welfare of those employed in agriculture and industry, and to reduce the pollution of the air by smoke and other causes.

Mr. ATTLEE, Leader of the Opposition, commenting on the health legislation, described it as an extraordinarily meagre instalment of the recommendations of the Gowers Report. The Trades Union Congress had been in consultation with Ministers for a long time, and had been led to believe that a far more comprehensive measure would be introduced to deal with office workers and non-industrial employees, who were totally unprotected.

Sir ANTHONY EDEN, the Prime Minister, explained that there had been a considerable increase in accidents in agriculture and forestry. This was due to the introduction of machinery on a scale unparalleled anywhere in the world. This country had the most highly mechanized agriculture there was. It therefore seemed necessary to the Government to start with this particular measure. But that did not mean that they proposed to stop there. They had considered whether proposals for the railways might be included, but as it was not certain that it would be possible to get the necessary separate Bill through in this session it was thought wiser not to include it in the programme.

The Ban on Heroin

Two Ministers were questioned on June 13 about the ban on the manufacture of heroin. Mr. SOMERVILLE HASTINGS (Barking, Lab.) and Mr. NIALL MACPHERSON (Dumfries, Nat. Lib. and Con.) asked the Minister of Health on what evidence the department held that there was an efficient substitute for heroin in the treatment of disease; what consultation he had had with medical practitioners before deciding not to license its manufacture; and on what grounds he took his decision.

Mr. IAIN MACLEOD said that the British Pharmacopoeia Commission were of the view in 1950 that a suitable alternative existed, and deleted the monograph on the drug from the 1953 edition of the *British Pharmacopoeia*. His Standing Medical Advisory Committee were specially consulted and entirely endorsed this view. As a result he advised the Home Secretary that there was no obstacle from this standpoint to his responding to the appeals of the World Health Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to prohibit the manufacture of the drug.

Mr. HASTINGS asked if there was any evidence of addiction in Britain, and whether the Minister had ever had, as he had had, an intractable cough which nothing but heroin would relieve. Mr. MACLEOD said that the answer, happily, was "No." There were people who believed that for a limited range of afflictions there was no true substitute for heroin. That had to be weighed against the larger claims of the Government playing their part in combating something which was a substantial social evil throughout the world. Although there might be little evidence of addiction in Britain it was entirely desirable that if they could get international agreement they should prohibit the manufacture of the drug everywhere.